MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1854.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

DETAILS OF THE GADSDEN TREATY. Confirmation of Collector Bedfield.

Belief for the Army Sufferers by the San Francisco Calamity.

GREAT POLITICAL TUMULT IN THE HOUSE.

FGINTED SPEECH OF GOV. SMITH, OF VA

Allegation that the "Softs" Dare not Dodge the Nebraska Bill.

INTERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Denunciation of John Mitchel by the New England Anti-Slavery Society, &c., &c., &c.

Very Interesting from Washington,
DETAILS CONCERNING THE GADSDEN TREATY WITH
MEXICO—THE BOUNDARY LINE—THE TERMS OF
AGREEMENT—THE GRARY AND SLOO CONTRACTS
UNFOUCHED, ETC.

WASHINGTON Law 28 1851

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1854. So many erroneous accounts have been published with regard to the treaty negotiated by Gen. Gadsden, that we have taken especial pains at the earliest practicable moment to obtain all the principal facts of the case, and we send you the following statement, which you can rely

apon as being strictly correct in all its particulars.

The initial point of the boundary on the Rio Grands is a designated point of latitude—31 47—about two miles above the plaza of the Paso del Norte, and six miles below the initial point of Graham's or Gray's line, and peveral miles further, of course, below the initial point of Bartlett's line. It runs thence southwesterly till it strikes the point of intersection of the thirty first parellel of north latitude with the line of the one hundred and eleventh degree of west longitude; but this line is subject to a modification under circumstances which it is authentically ascertained here will establish differently. It is provided in the treaty that if the above line intersects Lake Guzman, a large take some twenty or thirty miles southwesterly of Paso del Norte, that then the line shall run to a point three niles south of the southern extremity of lake Gusman, and from thence to the point of intersection of the thirty first parallel and 111th degree of west longitude above mentioned. Lake Guzman, it is known in Washington, is thus intersected by the first line, and therefore the true line fixed by the treaty is, in fact, to the point three miles south of the lake, as last described, and thence to the intersecting point above mentioned.

The Mexican government positively refused to receive or listen to any propositions for the cession of the ancient settlement of Paso del Norte, for any censideration what-

The point of intersection of the thirty-first parallel and River San Ignacio, and, it is believed, touches that river, including the village of Tabatama, as designated on a map of the United States Topographical Bureau of 1850. From that point the line runs northwesterly in a direct line so the cutlet or mouth of the Rio Colorado o

On the map above mentioned, the outlet or mouth of the Colorado is not correctly delineated. Other maps

On the map above mentones, the column of the Colorado is not correctly delineated. Other maps and amongst them a valuable map by Lieutenant Der by, United States Topogrephical Engineer, founded on actual surveys by him, prove that the true mouth of the river is several miles below the point on the map first referred to.

From the point of intersection near Tabatama, a line to the outlet of the Colorado touches Adair Bay, which is represented to be a good harbor of easy access, and two and a half fathoms of water, thus, in fast, giving us a port at the head of the Gulf of California.

The line then runs up the Colorado river to the poin where it intersects the old line under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It is said that this boundary gives us a valuable portion of the valley of Aresonia, and the silver mixes of that name. It can tainly includes the Santa Crus mountains, and is represented by recent explorations, of which our Minister had autheotic accounts, but which accounts are as yet compara-lively unknown in the United States, to be invaluable for its gold, silver, quicksilver, and corper mines, and also for agricultaria purposes. The tract of country thus obtained below Bartlott's line exceeds in area the State of New Yore, and accures us important commercial facilities with regard to the rich adjoining provinces of Sexico and the Gulf of California. At the point running down nuto the province of Senora the principal trade will concentrate.

The elevent article of the treaty of Guadalupa Hidalgo

the principal trade will concentrate

The elevesth article of rective ty of Gundalups Hidalgo
is abrogated, and all claims under it relicquished. For
the failure of the United States to faill the sondition of
that article, by proteoting the Maxican provinces against
Indian depredations from this side the old boundary, the
Mexican government claimed thirty-five million dollars
damages, and which claim was urged to a large amount
apon plausible statements and testimony, of course Mexi
cas. Mr. Conkling, the late United States Minister to
Mexico, offered distinctly in writing eight million dollars
come time before he left that country—it is presumed,
however, without the authority of Mr. Fill more's adminstration.

however, without the authority of Mr. Fil more's administration.

For the cession of tarritory above designated General Gadeden has agreed to pay afteen millions of dollars in cash, and dive millions additional are to be appropriated, or so much thereof as is required in payment and satisfaction of all just sains, of every hind and nature whatever, arising from contract with, or spoliations by, the Mexican government with American citizens up to the date of the formation of this treaty at the city of Mexico. No grant or concessions of lands or mines subsequent to that date in the ceded territory, or not fully perfected anterior to it, are to be recogolzed as valid.

The Garay or Sloc grants across Tehnant-pec are not alluded to even remotely in the treaty. They are laft by the negotiaters to stand or fall on their respective merits. The Mexican government, it is said, refuse to negotiate with reverence to the Garay or Sloc grants.

It is known that, if the projectors of the Southern Pacific Scalincal ascertain that a defication of their proposed route southwest to Gusy mas or other eligible port on the Gulf of Californis with the advantageous, the Mexican government will unhesitatingly grant the right of way, withiproper guaranters and securifies. But it was not deemed advisable to complicate this treaty with any such positive stipulation. The treaty is fully ratified by Santa-Anna and the Mexican government, and, if approved the without siteration, is dedictedly concluded without further negotiation.

A Board of Commissioners is to be established by the

Anna and the Mexican government, and, if apprived by the President and rat fied by the United Scates Senate without alteration, is dedictely concluded without further negotiation.

A Board of Commissionera is to be established by the United States to decide as to all claims under the five retillion clame, and which is to sit in Washington, or is the city of Mexico, or is both places, as the government of the United States may direct. It is said that the Mexican government carde the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners under the last treaty; and it is openly declared in the city of Mexico that if such provision had been inserted in the treaty under which it acted some of the claims presented and allowed under that commission would never have dared to have been made, with the evidence on the spot of their faisity

We suspect the Gadades treaty does not entirely satisfy the President plecause it does not settle the outstanding difficulty with regard to the Garay and Sloo grants. Jefferson Davis does not like it because it dee not include Buses Visia and Monter ey. It is not believed, however, that they will undertake to smother the treaty; and we may, therefore, expect it will be sent to the Senate immediately. It is anticipated it will meet with eposition there. Its certain complication with the Nebraska question will doubtless occasion great difficulty.

I learn that Ges. Almoute, the Mexican Minister, has

I learn that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has full power from Santa Anna to incorporate into the Gada den treaty a clause amply protecting the Garay claimants, and altering the boundary to the thirty first parallel, in the event that these considerations should be deemed essential to its ratification. This shows the pressing nature of Santa Anna's necessities.

THE NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT-THE NEW YORK COL-LECTORSHIP-MH. REDFIELD CONFIRMED-DOG MENTS RELATIVE TO THE POPE'S NUNCIO, STO The New York democratic delegation held a meeting jast night, and decided to oppose the Nebrasha bill. The free soilers to a man voted to oppose it, and several mational democrats also. The Ohio delegation also held a meeting this afternoon, and it is rumored their decision

was unanimous against the Nobracks bill.

It is said the administration heard of the New York meeting last night, and adviced the speech of Governor

The appointm the port of New York was confirmed to day by a vote of 35 to 10, after two and a half hours debate in secret ses-

THIRTY-THIRD COSGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1854

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1804

NEW MISSISSIPPI BENATOR.

Mr. SERASTIAN, (dem ) of Ark , presented the credentials of Mr. A. G. Biows, a Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March last, and he was sworn in.

All the Senators are now present, excepting Mr. Busk THE MAXICAN BOWNDARY COMMISSION.

The CHAIR laid before the Senata a communication from the Senatary of the Interior saking for an appropriation

the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to pay debts incurred by the

Mexican Boundary Commission.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY Commission.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

MEXICAN COMMISSION.

MEX

Also, petitions that Corgress grant lands for a ship canal around the Valls of Niagara
Of citizens of New York and Brooklyn, in favor of a line

mail steamers between Brooklyn and various ports in Europe.

Mr. Evensur (whig) of Mass., presented the petition o

he Massachus etts Historical Ecclety asking that Congress would take measures to procure from Edgland copies of decuments and correspondence touching the early history of the American colonies.

V. rious other petitions were presented, and reports

becaments and correspondence touching the early history of the American colonies.

Verious other petitions were presented, and reports mide.

Now Ball, (whig) of Tenn., said he desired to in quite of the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce whether it was the intention of the committee, to report at this session any bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors? Heretofore no action had been taken by the Senate or the committee, on the plea that such bills should originate in the House. The result had been that no bill had ever reached the Senate until a late period of the session, and in years of long sessions, until the season for making improvements had gone. The reault was that these appropriations had been the works which were intended to continue had become dilapidated or destroyed from the lapse of time after their commencement. This very irregularity had now become a plausible argument against the whole system. He wished to know if the committee intended to nove to the matter and report a bill, or whether it would wast for the action of the Huse. If a bill were reported here, it doubt be matured and ent to the House, and to this way the delays in the passage of such appropriations would be avoided, and the responsibility of a faiture to continue them, allowing the works to fall into decay for the want of action, would rest on the House.

Mr. Hamin, (deen, of Maine, said that it had been the unit of more thank of committee in the House. Mr. Hamin, deep of more thank the committee in done on the House from the House, and he never know an instages where that practice had been departed from, nor was he aware that the committee in done now. He believed the committee had any intention of doing to now. He believed the committee had any intention of doing to now. He believed the committee had the propriations in separate bills, in/which case mentorious works would not be retarded by, or made to carry the clieve that provenent—such as the improvement of the Mississippi or its mouth—said s

eight hundred deliars, and who, under orders of his government, was on beard that vessel. The whole of this sure, the accumulation of years, had been swept away, and he now was penniless. Mr Jounson, (dem) of Ark, though admitting the hard-hip of these losses, was opposed to legislation for their pay ment without any guide either as to the charac-ter of the articles lost or the amount which they would reach.

BY JOHNSON, (Gem.) of Ark., though admitting the birtiship of these leases, was opposed to legislation for their pay ment without any guide either as to the character of the articles leat or the amount which they would reach.

Ar. Shifflow said he would be disposed to pay these loves at a proper time and after full information. There were circumstances, however, which should delay action for the present. He referred to the reports of this disaster as showing that some of these officers were the very first men who left the steamer in the boats, and describe their commands, who were left on the wreek. Tals was a question for military inquiry. If it should turn out that the fact was so—that the officers availed themselves of the first means of excaps and left their commands on the wreek—such a commander was as guilty of abondoning his post an if he deserted it on the field of battle. In such a case, the captain of each company should have been the last men of the regiment who left the scene of danger. It was said that the Colonel and the whole staff, including the quartermenters and surganos of the regiment, all left the steamer and left their troops behind, who did not know where to find either provisions or medical stores. Some o these officers he once had the honor to command when at famploo, and he know than to be bare. He knew also that some of them were so much injured by wounds austaiced on the wreak that they could not take charge of the troops but it was desirable that all this information should be precured before any actions was taken. He was told now by a Senater that these efficers went on the Kilby intending to return, but that in the night the Kilby was separated from the steamer and they could not; however, he thought it would be premature to pay a man for his plate, jewels and valuables, until it was known whether he had abandoned his command of darger or not.

Mr. Jonns, of Tenn., without whis amendment.

Mr. Bettler, (dem.) of S. C., said that in conversation with little of the continuation of t

At haif past four the dors were opened, and the Senate adjourned, having just confirmed Mr. Redfield's appointment as collector, by a vote of 35 to 8. He received all the democratic and free soil votes. The eight votes against him were Southern whigs.

House of Representatives.

Wathington, Jan. 26, 1854.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE LINUX. GENERALISHIP—THE PA-TEST LAWS, ETC. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

State of the Union on the President's message.
Mr. ETHERIDOR, (whig) of Team, delivered his views on
the subject of the Senate resolution authorizing the President to confer the brevet title of Lieutenant-General for eminent military services. He was glad to know that ject would affect the past or future political policy of the country. The question has nothing to do with party Congress have heretofore voted thanks, swords and medals, for eminent services on land and sea, thus

For these reasons he gave to it his support. If it proposes of a permanent grade he should oppose it, we have the continue are not to the vices of a bit or first, who have the continue are not to the vices of the bit or first, who have the continue are not to the vices of the bit or first, who have the continue are not to the vices of the bit or first, who have the continue are not first the vices of the

THE SAN PRANCISCO CALAMITY.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig) of Pent., presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Philadelphia, relative to the San Francisco resoure, which were referred to a select committee on the subject.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Urion on THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—THE DEFICIENCY WAR IN NEW YORK. FIG.

and sent to the Homes, sent in the say the cleays in the passage of such appropriations would be aveiled, and the passage of such appropriations would be aveiled, and the passage of such appropriations would be aveiled, and the passage of such appropriations would be aveiled, and the passage of such appropriations of the sanct of solits, would rest on the Hause.

Mr. Hauris, (dem.) of Maine, said that it had been the rule of the sanct's committee on Commerce the passage where that the committee on Commerce the passage where that particle had been departed from, nor was he aware that the committee had any intestion of doing to now. He believed the committee had any intestion of doing to now. He believed the committee were the formulate the formulate of the sanctification the lines. He saw no reason to adopt another are the Committee out like the annual aspropriation bills; but the long continued pretelles had been to allow that such bills should originate the history. He was a such as the same that the fight to originate the fines are the same and such might be done now. He had always been in favor of concluding all these appropriations for its mouth—and such might be done now. He had always been in favor of concluding all these appropriations on the bere will be done now. He had always been in favor of concluding all these appropriations on the bere will be done now. He had always been in favor of concluding all these appropriations on the part of the same and the best and the same and the same and the best and the same and th 1846 at was defeated. In 1840 another party was formed, when Mr. Marcy, with a large portion of his friends, went off with the "softs." He regretted gentlemen had in luig ed in, an attack on one of New Yors, meet distinguished cons. Vigit isna defend their prominent men, whather agreeing is political sentiment or not. Mr. John W. Taylor, of New York, was Speaker of the Hones in 1853 or 1824, when much was said about Virginia, is ducage. In the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Taylor, adverting to this complaint, said Virginia, who has long pursued a magnanimous course towards her sons, must have influence, and the complaint is vain; when they failtered, she raised them up, and when they rece, threw the mantle of charity over their faults. He desired New York to act in the same magnanimous way; she is bound by har position and isterests to stand up for State rights; she ought to take prife and pleasure in upholding her distinguished roms. A gentleman of New York city democracy, (Mr. Walch,) is reply to a question as to the difference between "hards" and "soits," temarked, "it was the same difference as between an housest man and a rogue." He (Mr. Smith) regretted that sentiment was uttered—one he could not undertake to endorse. It has gone forth to the country, and must exotic only unpleasant feelings against that State, and among representatives on this floor. That gentleman prefers to be a democrat, and there is no doubt of it. However they may fail or, be dissatisfied, they are bound to stand by the President, and those who, in the main carry out democratic principles. A deceased fatereman said, "Principles can no more be carried out without men than men can carry out love without woman".

in the main carry out democratic principles. A deceased statesman said, "Principles can no more be carried out without men than men can carry out love without woman."

Mr. Waten, (dem.) of New York, explained—He had aid it was not the sympathy of the Southern peop e he derjised, but the conduct of gentlemen on this floor who gave their sympathies secretly, but falsified their sympathies generally, but falsified their sympathies by their actions nere.

Mr. Sant could celly reply to this, that it was the pride of Southern representatives to represent their constituencies, and when that sympathy was declared to exist in the Southern breast, he felt, with them, they represented and spoke in the face of God and the country what they defect. It was not sympathy. The question arises, what do the 'hards' desire at the hands of the democratic party? If to break down the administration, they are not democrate. The President seeing the slavery sgitation in New York sought to quiet it, and endeavored to harmonice dissensions in the party. with the view of healing the wounds on the construct. This was a cosummation devoulty to be wished. As long as the President has a Cabinet, he is to stand by them. There is a difference between seeking to change political opinions and to secure harmonicus action.

Mr. Ewano, (whis) of Ky., saked Mr. Smith whether, if the President had appointed Mr. John Van Buren Scietary of State, or if Gen. South had been elected and had appointed Mr. Seward to that office, with a view to harmonise the discordant elements of New York, he (Mr. Smith) would have defended the appointment with the elequence he now displays?

Mr. Ewans said he would then make a point, and asked another question about Mr. John Van Buren, who was an object of universal reprehension. Nobody ever dared to nominate him for a Cabinet appointment.

Mr. Ewans said he would then make a point, and asked another question about Mr. John Van Buren, who was an object of universal reprehension. Nobody ever dared to nominate him for a Cabin

Mr. Hudins (cem.) of N.Y., rose, saying I don't want at set for my future action; I desire to point to my constituents—whatever their views are so will I act on this floor.

Mr. Emrit—There is something jarring and distractive in that. I take occasion to say the forends display of New York members is entitled to high credit. I am sory—deeply softy—that the gentleman is not ambitious of good fell wastp. I regret it, because he is not manly enough to tast up for the constitution and country, but ret. I suffer that up for the constitution and country, but ret. I suffer a strarge word—bohind his people from the responsibility of his position. I am sorry for it, for the gentleman is a mass of talent, almost making the wrong appear right. I will wait until he comes to judgment.

Mr. Bround—I trust when the time comes for me to appear in judgment, I will prove a second baniel. I hop the gentleman will not use the word sanking. I have expressed no ophton as to what my centes or vote may be, but I wish to be understood that no thumb screw shall applied in advance to me, by any gentleman of the administration. I shall vote as my constituents may dictate, in the sight of God, and will try, to carry out my constituents wholes.

Mr. Smirn resumet—When the gentleman spoke we latened and thought him one of the most decided sum of New York, but when the question is iproponades, he fell, I fear, to the so more. Why should not the gentleman have an opinion as we'l as his colleagues? Too frequently gentlemen hide their narrow views behind the people, and will windicate and sustain their representatives in the boreat discharge of duty. In conclusion, he appealed to New York democrats to give up their controversy and naite in the support of the administration and democracy. He believed the administration will be found a unit on repealing the Missouri compromise, so far as Nebrasha is cooperned. He spoke this on his own responsibility, with pleasure.

The general debug he or ply to Mr. Westbrook, who had said that bethe of the democ

unanimous ennest Mr. Industry (whigh of Me., objecting, the committee rose without disposing of the Desidency bill.

PRIVATE BILLD.

A number of private bills were reported from the Stand-

is g Committees.

MAIL OBSTRUCTIONE—REIS RIOTS, ETC

Mr. CAMPRILL Called up his resolution requesting the
President to inform the House what information, if any,
has been received at the Post Office Department relative
to ebstructions and transportation of mails en route between Boffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, through
Erie, and what measures have been taken by the executive to secure the transportation of the mails.

Mr. Orr, (dem ) of S. C., moved to lay the subject on
the table.

Pending which, the House adjourned.

Affairs at the State Capitol. Affairs at the State Capitol.

SQUAMPERING THE SQUIROL FUND—A COMMITTER OF

1-QUIRY—VHE NEW YORK HARBOR TO BE EXAMINED—SILVER TRUMPETS FOR FOUR—LIBEL
1 AWE—TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES—

FUBLIO STATE PAPER—FRES OF CORPORATION

ARRAY, Jan. 26, 1854.

If there has been any squandering of the State lands belonging to the common school fund by the late State efficiers Senator Dickinson seems determined to discover it, and say the transaction bare. A report was received in the Senate this morning from the present State officers, in answer to a resolution, by which it appears that nearly all the lands belonging to the State, the proceeds from the sale of which have long since been pleaged to that fund lying in the counties of Herkimer and Hamil ton, were disposed of by the late commissioners of the land office for a mere nominal sum. This territory lies contiguous to the line of the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railread, and, in anticipation of the construction of that roal, the land in question has largely increased in their expiring efficial moments, disposed of immense tracts for the nominal sum of fifteen and twenty cents the acre. A man named West, a member of the last House from Jefferson county, who was a member of the firm of Loomis & Co. in epposing the canal sulargement was awarded a large tract; and one other person, named

name, though believed for some one cite, avery large portion of those lands. The Senate appointed a committee, contisting of Mesers. Dichicason and Wm. Clark, which, and Spencer, fre real soft shell, to inquire into the matter, authorising them to send to any part of the State for testimony in the shape of persons and papers. As the late is cocioco Board of Commissioners were legally the tradess of those is not and the school funds, they were undoubted, subcribed to dispose of this State proparty as they desmed it and the mere exposure of the conduct of Levi St. Chaffield, J. C. Wright, H. S. Randall, and Benj. With, will not be worth the trouble of an investigation. Though these persons were cleated as demonrals, any exposure of their cifficial transactions, however direputable, will not injure the party, purified as it is, in the least particular. The only question which will rice is, had they the right to equanter the lands which were upon thaline of the railrest, and from which the company had not rate their relections, an provided by lev?

The New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the new York Gramber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York Chamber of the Senate by Mr. Spencer, the New York will the Commissioners shall adopt a water like. The recolution was adopted. The committee consists of Mr. Brocks of New York, Mr. Hutchins of Brooklyn, and Mr. Pratt of Green bank, Senate and Mr. Spencer, and not part of the Legislaster to Capt. Criphton and presenting him with a silver trumpet, as a testimonial of his noble conduct in resonal the passes of the Senate and the Assessment of the Legislaster to Capt. Criphton and presenting him with a silver t

| Phes and Court | Average | February | Average | February | Febru

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1854. PRITIONS, Mrc.
Several memorials were presented by the New York

ments on the harbor of New York. A memorial was pre sented asking the appointment of Daniel Dodge as one of the commissioners for fixing the boundary line of the city of New York.

A select committee, to whom was referred the subject, reported against making the office of Canti Andtior elective, but in favor of increasing the salary to \$2,500. A bill was introduced relative to the law of libel; also, designating the Albany Evening Journal as the State

Eclarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in Kings county.

Kings county.

Mr SPENCER offered a concurrent resolution, authorizing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to proceed immediately to the harbor of New York, and make the recersary examinations in regard to herbor encroachments, and report thereon.

After a debate, and the fit troduction and withdrawal of several amendments, the resolution was adopted by 20 to 3.

STEASURE TRUMPERS FOR THE SAN PRANCESON RESCRIEG.

Mr. ROBBURDON called up his concurrent resolution, previding for the presentation of three silver speaking trumpers to the three captains of the vessels who rendered assistance to the San Francisco's passaggers.

Mr. BROOMS moved to insert the name of Capt. Pendiston, of the Lucy Thompson. Agreed to.

Mr. Robburgon addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the resolution.

Mr. ROBBERSON addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Chosun moved to strike out all after the portion which provides for expressing the thanks of the people of the State for the heroic conduct of the captains. [Thus striking out the presentation of the speaking trumpets.] Lost by 11 to 15.

Mr. W. CLARK inquired where the money was to come

Mr. W. CLERK inquired stated that the amount necessary would from?
Mr. ROBERTSON stated that the amount necessary would be about \$100. If the Governor could not raise the money from the Treesary, he hypet those who voted in favor of retaining that portion would make up the amount.

The resolution was adopted by ayes, 22; mays, 5.
Adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1854. BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD BRADENG. The general orders were taken up, and the following bills ordered to a third reading:—
In relation to toll gates on the Fredonia and Singlairville

plank roads.

To amend the act authorizing the Wartsborough and Monticello Plank Road Company to purchase a bridge.

THE POLICE AND THE PIERS IN NEW YORK.

The bill in relation to the duties of the police justices and their cerks, in New York, was then taken up, and

and their cierks, in New York, was then taken up, and ellisted much discussion.

An amendment increasing the salary of justices to \$500 was adopted.

Without going through with the bill the House ad-journed.

Sampy Hook, Jan. 26—10 P. M. The weather is very foggy, and there are as yet no signs of the Atlantic, now in her sixteenth day. The wind is light, from the northeast.

The Strike Amongst the Cumberland Coal Miners.

Bailmors, Jan. 28, 1854.

The miners' strike in the coal regions still continues. The agents of the coal companies held a meeting at Cumberlans', and corganized an association, resolving to pay thirty three cents per ton mining in the run of the mine; forty cents for the galleries or headings, and forty-dive cents for sareened coal. The association will meet in Ealtimore to morrow, to confer with the presidents and sales agents of the coal companies.

From the Cape of Good Hope—Naval Intelligence.

Bostow Jan. 20, 1854.

We have Cape Town, C. G. H., papers to the Zist Nov. The Mail reports the following naval intelligence:—Sailed from St. Simon's Bay Oct. 21, United States steamer John Hancock, and schooner Feninors Cooper, for India. Nov. 9th, sleep of war Vindences, brig Porpoles, and storeship John P. Keonedy, also for India. [These vessels compose the expedition appointed for the survey of the Pacific and Indian seas, under charge of Com. Cadwallader Ringgold]

About two inches of snow have fallen here since midright, and the weather continues extremely cold.

New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Rosrow, Jan 29, 1854.

The Anti-Slavery Society continued its session to-day.

The attendance was thin, and no excitement manifested.

Mr. Sarrisco offered a resolution deamoistory of John
Mitchell and styling him a braggast patriot—a thoroughly upprincipled man—a wolf in sheep's clothing, and regarding his presence as a curse to the soil on which be treads and a prison to the atmosphere which he breathes the resolution was the text of several spakers who approved of it. The gathering will dissolve to morrow.

Fire at Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 25, 1854.

The building on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, occupied by the Holycke Bank, and C. K Hawkes, dry goods stre, was burnt this morning. Saveral other buildings were damaged. Loss not mentioned.

Burning of a Church. The Universalist church in Militown, (St. Stephens) and the dwelling house adjoining, were destroyed by fire this morning.

morning.
The westher here is very savere.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain Shields, U. S. A.; Colonel Gilbert, Syracuse; R. A. Putnam, Syracuse; Hon. E. D. Davis, Onlo; Colonel Darling Poughteepste; Henj. G. Godfrey, Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Henry Fisher: Virginia; Win. A. Bangs, Hoston; Jas. W. Randall, San Francisco; Hon. M. Eship, Nebraska, were among the arrivals at the Prescott House vesterday.

J. H. Brawley, Charleston, South Carolina; J. P. Hery, St. Louis; G. Wilson, Albany; J. P. Bowd, Onlo; J. B. Rutsen, New York; W. E. Mayhew, Baltimore; Major F. C. Wyse, U. S. A., arrived jesterday at the Astor.

Cur Washington Correspondence. Wasseners, Jan 25, 1804. Olonyules of M Bodison the Rousen M. Co. 1. the thought

States.
Our legislators had a holiday to (s), maring uting and our last evening till Taureday, as as is give members an opportunity of attending the obsequine of the late fluencas Missister, M. Alexander de lit diego. Bure at least each excess offered for the motion is either breach of desgrees, and of which members were of ocurs only tos happy to avail them serve. The adjustament did not take place as a formal expression of respect to the posmery of the deceased diplomatist. I don't know whether there would have been any procedure for once a proceeding -being simply a matter of accommunication for such monbers as chose to be present at the interment or heard mates. The only dissentiant roles to the motion of Ma Bayly, of Virginia, that was heard in the House of Representatives, was that of Mr. Houseon, of Alabama, who took occasion to say that he disapproved of the whole proceeding. How far members availed themselves of the holiday for the purpose on which it was predicated a shall briefly inform you in the course of this letter. The hour fixed for the removal of the remains of M. Se-

diero to their final resting place was three o'clock this afternoon. As is generally the case, however, on like monraful occasions, the time was precreationted a full hour. Georgetown, where the late Minister residul, presented an appearance of manual stir and activity

in decayed little town from Washington all the forescent and afternoon, send through the decayed little town from Washington all the forescent and afternoon, send through with seal washington and afternoon, send through with seal washington and the send of the stream of the stream

Supreme Court--In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

JAN. 26.—David Seldon is Tax. Vermilyes.—The action should be revived against the executor jointly with the heirs, as the action in fact seeks to compel a conveyance of real as well as personal cetate. The heirs may possibly deep the trest and the validity of the award, and it should not be left to a third party to defend their interests in this respect. The new defendants should be allowed to withdraw or amend the demurrer, or answer, as they may be avised.

Juseph M. Lane and Edward Bailey is. Peter M. Beim.—Although the goods were sold to John D. Beam for cash, yet they were delivered to him, as far as I can infer from the papers before me, with ut any fraud or consistance of the well established role in such cases, the title passed from the vender to the vendee, and the only remay for the plaintiffs was in an action against him. No cause of action, therefore, remains against the defendant, to whom John D. Beam transferred the property, and the attackment must be set acide; but as there were enspicious circumstances attending the transfer to the defendant, I allow no costs on this motion. It is unnecessary to consider the subordinate parts submitted to me on the hearing.

Halvas Corpus—in the matter of Woodruff, Baker and Wilson, three men charged with fraud on a man named Blodget, and who were brought up on habess and admitted to beil, as noticed in yesterday's Herald, Mr. Spancer appeared and produced the copy of the notice served on the District Attorney and an attidavit of the service.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Duer and a Jury.

Jan. 26.—Mark J. King and others to Thomas McEtralk and others.—This was an action against the President and Cashler of the Nassau Bank, for protesting a note before it became due, on the 12th April, the plaintiffs alleging that the maturity of the note was on the 22d of the same month. From inspecien of the note it appeared that its date was either the 9th or 19th of August. The bank on discounting it imagined it to be the 9th, and took discount up to April 12. The bank required the makers to turnish a waiver of protest on part of the endorsers, and on receiving that, offered to hold the note till the 22d, which was not furnished, and they were then informed that the note should be protested on the 12th, and they retained it without further action, and presented it again on the 22d. The makers did not furnish this waiver of protest, and accordingly the note was protested on the 18th.

Mr. Wm. Evarts moved to dismiss the complaint. The Court held that the defendants were not liable unless the protest was made by them maliclously before the note became due and that there was no evidence that it was not done in good faith and for the proper protection of the bank. The complain was, therefore, dismissed with liberty to the plaint lift to go to the general term.

liberty to the plaintiff to go to the general term.

Coroner's Inquest.

EURISDE BY HANGING—At about two o'clook yesterday afternoon Coroner o'Denrell was called to held an inquest at 184 Leonard aftert, on the body of a German samed William Reich, seed all years who came to his ceate by hanging himself to a beam of wood with a strip of liber. The decaned was a parneyman tailor, satisfaction in the own apartment, situated in the rear of the above name! premises. About 12 o'clock he sent his wife to Forty first street on an errand, and on her roturn the found the room Coor locked. She became alarmed, and one of the neighbors forced open the door, and there, to her horror, she discovered her husband hanging by the reck to the clothes rack. He was immediately cut down, and the aid of Dr. Simmons procured, who, after casmining the body, pronounce him dead. His wife enact assign any reason for the act. They had only been married about eighteen months. The juzy readered a verdict of snietic by hanging.

THE CUREENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DREAFTHENT.—On the 74th of January there were of

treasury warrants entered on the seems of the department.

For the payment of treasury debts . \$6,301 28

For the customs . 34 448 41

Covered into treasury from customs . 5,881 31

Covered into treasury from lands . 13,086 56

For the War Department . 99,999 28

For repaying for War Department . 17,829 68

For the Navy Department . 20,039 34

gor the Interior Department . 15,817 74